

















## "Foresight And Frugality" Lead To Success

Aaron Fleming, Multihues Small Capital into Real Farming Enterprise

Twenty years ago Aaron Fleming, his wife and two sons moved to Madison County from Fayetteville, Tenn. With a small amount of capital he had been able to raise, Mr. Fleming bought a small tract of land in the Lily Flagg community. He adopted "foresight and frugality" as his motto. Today he owns 1,720 acres of fine farm land.

A review of this successful farmer's activities during the past 20 years reminds one of a "believe it or not" story. But a visit to the outstanding farm enterprise of Mr. Fleming's is enough to convince anyone that a mere story of the outstanding accomplishments of this Master Farmer cannot possibly hope to give a true picture of the success he has realized.

There are few, if any, farm practices which are recommended as a help to successful farming that have not been adopted by Mr. Fleming. For instance, he has:

- (1) All of his land terraced.
- (2) A well-wooded cropping plan.
- (3) A legume program which includes 973 acres.
- (4) Practically all of his home food and feed needs produced on the farm.
- (5) Five hundred acres of rolling land is under a soil-building program.

(6) Per acre yields of cotton have doubled since 1915.

A study of the products grown on the Fleming farm reveals that:

- (1) 350 acres are planted to cotton.
- (2) 350 acres are in corn.
- (3) Cowpeas take 12 acres.
- (4) Alfalfa is growing on 44 acres.
- (5) 55 acres of wheat are planted on topsoil land.
- (6) Sorghum and Irish potatoes each have 3 acres; there are 2 acres in sweet potatoes.
- (7) 5 acres are planted to vegetable gardens.
- (8) Lespedeza is flourishing on 217 acres.

Most of the cash income on the Fleming farm is derived from the sale of cotton, cotton seed, corn, hogs, cattle, and hay. The cotton is sold directly to the mill, while a large quantity of corn is sold for planting purposes.

But not all of Mr. Fleming's corn and other food crops are marketed. This successful farmer has ample use of feeds at home. There are on the farm 30 head of mules, one mare, and one colt. In addition, there are 350 fowls. So the Fleming plan includes keeping enough feed for the stock and then selling the remainder. To buy feed is almost unheard of on this farm!

Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are good to their tenants. Every tenant family has access to one of the fine vegetable gardens on the place. Their potato needs are supplied on a five-acre tract of fertile land. An ample supply of milk is always available for each tenant family. Chicken and other fowl meat can



Pictured above are some typical scenes on the Aaron Fleming farm in the Lily Flagg, Madison County, community. Top photo shows a "before and after" scene, a comparison of the new home in which the Flemings live and their old home which now houses a tenant family. Pictured on one of the fine Fleming pastures are a few better quality beef and dairy cattle recently purchased. Results obtained by this Master Farmer by planting corn after winter legumes may be seen in the photo which shows a patch of his best corn.

be procured from the large flock which is found on the farm. In addition, tenants may trade wheat grown on the farm for flour. Each tenant is required to produce his own meat needs.

With 973 acres in legumes, Aaron Fleming's farm never wants for some sort of cover crop. His legume program includes: 400 acres of vetch, 41 acres of crimson clover, 44 acres of alfalfa, 467 acres of lespezea, and 12 acres of cowpeas. This year his plans call for addition of 20 acres of alfalfa.

The Fleming farm is never bothered by soil erosion. Soil can not wash away where it's properly terraced and properly cared for, states this enterprising farmer. He keeps annually about 75 percent of his land under cover crops.

Any person who doubts the advisability of planting legumes need only compare Mr. Fleming's per acre yields before and after legumes. Here's the record: Cotton—1933: 300 lbs. lint per acre; 1937: 613 lbs. lint per acre.

Corn—1935: 20 bu. per acre; 1937: 22 bu. per acre.

In 1937 he saved 14,000 pounds of vetch seed on 100 acres! Wheat—1935: 20 bu. per acre; 1937: 22 bu. per acre.

During all the work attendant with operation of such a large-scale farm enterprise, the Flemings have found time to fashion a happy family life. They have provided a good home for three sons, all of whom have been well educated. Walton, 22, and Joe, 20,

## Water Is Worth \$2.50 Per Gallon.

Two dollars and a half a gallon for water sounds ridiculous, does it not? Yet, John E. Ivey, extension poultryman, tells us that is exactly what a farmer gets per gallon when he sells it in the form of eggs.

A dozen standard eggs weighs 24 ounces, of which 66 percent is water. A gallon of water weighs eight and a half pounds or 136 ounces. There are 15.8 ounces of water in a dozen of eggs. Therefore, there are 8.6 dozens of eggs in a gallon of water in eggs. If eggs are selling for only 30 cents per dozen the farmer will thus receive \$2.58 a gallon for water in this form.

While this is true, water is often a limiting factor in egg production. Few people realize that the thirds of the egg is water. The

have each had two years at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn. The youngest member of the family, Billy, 18, is now in the third year at A. P. I. All three of the boys graduated from Gulfport Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss.

Yes, the story of the Flemings and their farming activities is one of outstanding success. It is a plan of farming and of life that might well be duplicated by many Alabama farm families.

hen is an honest manufacturer. She will only turn out eggs in direct proportion to the amount of raw materials she consumes. So we must see that hens have a constant supply of clean, fresh water. When the days are cold the consumption of water can be increased by making it lukewarm.

In addition to the 66 percent moisture in the egg, it also contains 13 percent protein, 10 percent fat, and 11 percent mineral.

For a maximum egg production these items must be provided in a liberal quantity at all times. A good commercial protein supplement with farm grains—corn, wheat and oats, oyster shell and grit—before the hens constantly will no doubt help increase winter egg production.

4-H ACCOMPLISHMENTS ARE LISTED BY SIMS

(Continued from page 1)

the home usually is the deciding factor in determining the number of conveniences and therefore the amount of happiness in the home.

Each 4-H member is urged to have some project which will increase his spending money. The club members are also urged to start a savings account and add to it each year. Approximately 9,000 of

these boys and girls have savings accounts today.

The work of the 4-H boys shows what can be done in Alabama in field crops. The average yield of corn per acre for 4,187 boys was 27 bushels, while that of the State is only about 13 bushels. The average yield of cotton per acre for 4,411 boys is one and one-half times that for the State.

Many of the members of the 4-H clubs do gardening and truck farming. For instance, one Elmore County boy made a profit of \$264.50 on one acre of tomatoes.

Approximately 5,000 purchased gilts have been placed with 4-H club boys and girls during the past year. One hundred and nine purchased Jersey calves were shown by 4-H'ers at the recent State Fair in Birmingham.

Project work, however, is not all the training clubsters get. Health work has made noticeable progress. Ten years ago the 4-H boy or girl that scored above 80 was almost a sure State winner in the Health Contest, but today a boy or girl to win must score above 97.

In the form of recreation work, 4-H club boys and girls are taught to play the game according to the rules—play hard but play fair. Take what is yours and give the other fellow his. Be honest at all times and under all circumstances.

### CARROL

Keeps His Sows and Pigs On Pasture During Winter Months

In December, January, February and March, Aubrey Carroll, Oak, Route 2, keeps his sows and little pigs on oats and vetch. He tries to have spring pigs come in March, and he leaves both sows and pigs on pasture, also feeding them a little corn, until the second week in June. At that time the soybeans, which he has planted the last week in March or the first week in April, fertilized with 400 pounds of slag, will be ready for grazing.

Mr. Carroll uses one acre of soybeans for each sow and her pigs, and he gives each sow and each pig one ear of corn a day. The middle of September he turns them on runners and leaves them on them until they are ready to sell about the middle of October. While they are on peanuts he gives one ear of corn a day, and he keeps a natural mixture consisting of one part time, one part oats, one part charcoal and one part ash before all hogs all the time.

September pigs are farrowed on permanent pasture and Mr. Carroll feeds nursing sows 10 or 12 ears of corn and four pounds of supplement a day. As soon as the pigs can follow the sow, he turns them where peanuts have been dug or behind fattening hogs. He sells fall pigs from June on, as soon as they are ready, depending upon the amount of feed.

Mr. Carroll runs a nine-horse farm and believes that five brood sows are the right number for this size farm. He sells from \$1,000 to \$1,200 worth of hogs a year and raises all feed except about three tons of supplement, which costs about \$100 a year. He always has some hogs ready for the high point in the market by pushing them.

It won't be long now until another New Year gets on its way.

### COTTON QUOTA VOTE

The referendum to be held on December 10 will be very similar to the one held last March 12. Voting places will be selected by the county AAA committees and all farmers who grow cotton in the year are eligible to vote on whether they want marketing quotas during 1939.

### FLOW OUT TERRACE

The channel of the Nichols terrace, now the common type of terrace being built in Alabama, should be panned out at least twice a year—in the fall after crops are gathered and again in the spring when the land is being prepared for planting, says J. B. Wilson, extension agricultural engineer at Auburn.

### NEW PECAN MARKET

Growers of improved pecans are urged to contact their county agents regarding a pecan diversion purchase program under which the Pecan Stabilization Association will buy pecans all through the season to reduce the surplus and bolster prices.

## Far Reaching Poultry Project Is Launched At Auburn

Alabama and the entire Nation might forge into egg production that will be unequalled as a result of a new and different poultry breeding project, the first of its kind ever attempted in the United States, now underway at Auburn.

The project was launched on Oct. 1 of this year by John E. Ivey, extension poultry specialist, when 24 of the State's leading poultrymen sent to Auburn 82 of their best pullets to begin a "record of performance test" destined to place Alabama high up on the scale of egg producing states. Working with Ivey is R. B. Jones, chief poultry division, Alabama State Department of Agriculture and Industries.

For years the idea of a record of performance test that would lead to placing high producing hens and roosters on every farm has been clouding the collective brain of Ivey and Jones. They have continuously put forth the idea that high producers and their offspring could be propagated and distributed over a wide territory and the entire poultry industry be raised to a higher level. Getting the funds and equipment to carry this idea into effect has been the delaying factor in the project.

Now with the cooperation of the two agencies and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and an association of leading poultrymen who are convinced that egg production can be increased, Ivey and Jones believe they are on the road to building up the poultry industry and making poultry an integral part of the cash income of the Alabama farmer or poultry owner.

The Auburn R. O. P. Project, as it is known, is a cooperative breeding program conducted jointly by the Alabama Poultry Breeders, Inc., the Alabama State Department of Agriculture and Industries, Alabama Extension Service, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The project is based on the genetic fact that high egg production is transmitted from hen to son and son to daughter.

In other words, high egg production is transmitted from hen to high egg laying ability to her daughters.

The 52 fine pullets sent to Auburn for the test are being transported for a 12-month period. All of the birds making a minimum R. O. P. record during the year will be retained at Auburn and mated to male birds from high producing females.

On next Oct. 1 the 24 cooperating poultrymen will send 28 additional pullets to qualify as breeders for the next and succeeding years. The individual hens retained at the poultry plant at Auburn for the second and later years will continue to be trapped. The eggs will be individually marked and incubated.

On the 18th day of incubation all of the eggs from an individual hen will be put in a wire pedigree basket.

As the chicks come from the incubator each will be individually wingbanded and an official record made of the ancestry.

These chicks will be sexed. All of the pullets will be sent to the owner for progeny testing. The males will be distributed to the various hatcheries over Alabama which are participating in the National Poultry Improvement Program for the production of U. S. certified chicks. U. S. Certified chicks are those that come from individual hens that have been approved by official state poultry inspectors and mated to a male bird coming from a hen that has produced 200 eggs or more in a single year.

It is interesting to note, said Mr. Ivey, that the 24 cooperating poultrymen have on their farms 28,000 hens used for breeding purposes. They have also a total hatching capacity of 457,570 eggs and during 1938 hatched and sold to Alabama poultrymen 1,075,200 chicks. It is easy to see what improved mating could accomplish in building up egg production within a short time.

In addition, 78 percent of the present hatchery capacity of the State is participating in the National Poultry Improvement Program, of which the Auburn project is an integral part.

to low-income families at lower prices, and (3) processing tax to pay benefit payments. These have been proposed by Secretary Wallace and other farm leaders.

Farmers with other suggestions on how to improve the program should feel free to make them. The best way for this to be done is for the farmer to advise the county AAA committee of the desired changes. This will be passed on to the state committee which in turn will make recommendations to Washington for consideration.

Some people, especially those interested in handling large numbers of habs of cotton, are advocating that the present program be abandoned and that some other program be substituted. Among the proposed substitutes are the Domestic Allotment plan, price fixing, 70-30 plan and no program at all. Apparently unlimited production is the ultimate goal behind these new proposals.

"The real issue is whether farmers are going to give up their present program for one which would mean bigger and bigger cotton crops and cheaper and cheaper cotton," says Secretary Wallace.

"The real issue is whether farmers are going to scrap the present program for one which for a time

might give more business and profit to the interests that buy and handle cotton, but which would certainly reduce the income of farmers themselves. The real issue is whether the man who produces the crop with the labor of his own hands is going to become a forgotten man once more."

In defense of the present farm program, I want to point out that farmers are now receiving parity price on the cotton consumed in this country, that the program encourages farmers to conserve their soils and to grow more food and feed crops, that the program should be continued for at least another year to give it a fair trial, and that as long as industry follows the policy of controlling production to maintain prices agriculture should do the same.

(5) Many growers are suggesting that farmers actively support (1) cotton crop insurance, (2) the proposal to sell surplus products

### TURN THE DIAL

To One of These Fine Farm Review Broadcasts Each Week

"The Alabama Farm Review is on the air!"

Each week nine Alabama radio stations are presenting farm radio broadcasts. Full of good, timely usable information. Prepared by the Extension Service's Harwood Hall, assistant agricultural editor, the programs are drawing the warm commendation of both farm men and women. Listed below is the complete schedule for county programs:

WARI—Tuscaloosa—1200 ke. — Monday—11:30-12:00. WMSD—Sheffield—1420 ke. — Monday—11:30-12:00. WATA—Mobile—1380 ke. — Monday—5:00-5:30. WSPA—Montgomery—1410 ke. — Tuesday—11:30-11:55.

WJBY—Gadsden—1210 ke. — Wednesday—11:00-11:30.

WHBB—Selma—1500 ke. — Wednesday—12:00-12:30.

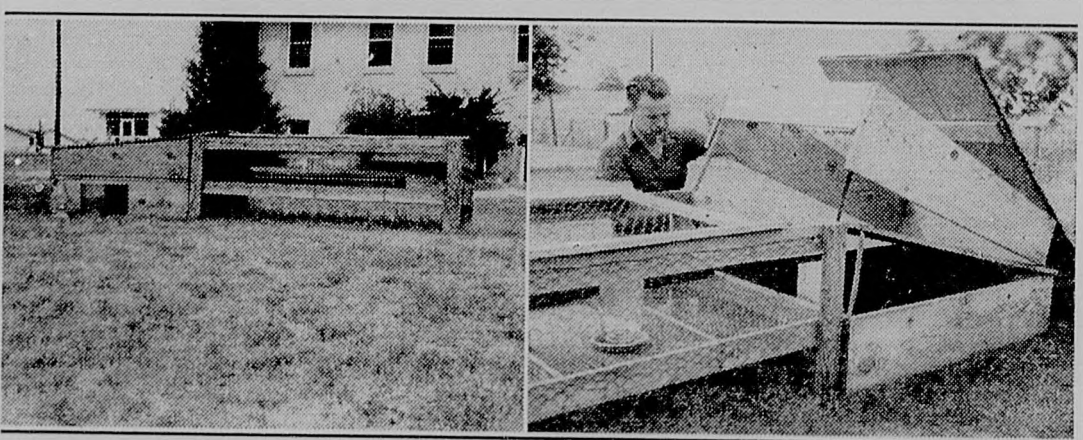
WHBD—Huntsville—1200 ke. — Friday—10:55-12:25.

WMFO—Decatur—1370 ke. — Friday—11:30-11:45.

WHMA—Anniston—1410 ke. — Friday—11:35-12:00.

What do you think of "This Month in Rural Alabama"? Write your opinion of the section to this newspaper.

### HOMEMADE BROODER IS BOON TO POULTRYMAN



Keep young chicks warm with an ordinary kerosene lamp for more successful brooding says D. F. King, associate professor of poultry at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. This homemade brooder, costing between four and five dollars, will care for 50 or more chicks and will solve the brooding problems of the small flock owner. Details of construction and operation may be obtained from King.

FARMERS PREPARE TO BALLOT ON DEC. 10TH

(Continued from page 1) fullest advantage of the program. They also want more community meetings to obtain facts and to present suggestions as to how the program can be improved from time to time.

(4) Give increased attention to larger consumption, especially with a view to seeing that low income families are better bedded and clothed. (Secretary Wallace is now working with manufacturers on plans to distribute mattresses at reduced prices to low-income families.)

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FUNCHESS SAYS STATE FARM INCOME IS LOW

(Continued from page 1) This outline is not complete. It may not be 100 per cent accurate. But, in principle, it points out the only means open to the rank and file of farmers to moderately increase their income, the chief objective of most farm operations.

Gullies in cultivated fields are sign posts pointing the way to wasted resources and farm failure.

How can anyone say that production control has failed when we had no direct production control in agriculture in 1936 and 1937, and it was the immense surpluses of cotton, wheat and corn produced in 1937 that broke market prices?



## Denmark Shows The Way—

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT  
IS AID TO AGRICULTUREBy DR. CHARLES S. DAVIS  
Professor of History, A.P.I.

Denmark is unique among the countries of the world in the marketing of agricultural products. Strangely enough, the cooperative movement came from Germany in the nineteenth century, though it originally began as an English labor movement about the time of the Rochdale Experiment in 1844. The Danes were first introduced to cooperatives through the field of banking where, by means of mutual credit associations, individual members obtained loans secured by real estate. From this the movement spread into agricultural production and then from the rural districts to the cities in the form of consumers' cooperatives. Though selfish interests fought the spread of the idea, the majority of the people were receptive, because for centuries the peasants had lived in common, certain pieces of land in the vicinity of their villages. Taken as a whole, Danish farms are small, as the average size is about twenty-five acres. Before 1900 the state owned most of the land and the farmer was a kind of tenant. However, at the present time there is no tenancy in the country, and by making sub-marginal areas the government has made 78% of the land tillable.

Formerly Denmark was a grain producing country, but foreign competition in the production of cereals, chiefly on the part of the United States, Argentina and Australia, forced the farmers into dairying. The first cooperative dairy society was established in 1882. Outstanding among the cooperative societies today are the association of Cooperative Dairies, the Butter Export Society, the Bacon Factories, the Cattle Export Society, the Egg Export Society, the Seed Supply and Seed Growers' Association, the Fertilizer Supply Cooperative, and the Cooperative of Agricultural Insurance. The producers' cooperative handle 95% of all milk, 42% of the total butter export, 84% of the slaughter house products, and 23% of all eggs exported, while the cooperative for purchasing imports over 60% of all fodder-stuffs and 25% of all fertilizers.

Societies which foster the production and export of farm commodities must be viewed with the English market as a background, for at present this market absorbs about four-fifths of all Danish agricultural produce, and until recently admitted it duty free. In order to keep pace with this expanding market, it became necessary to import raw materials in the form of seed, fertilizers, and fodder-stuffs. Thus, to insure the purchase of these on credit and to secure freedom from the economic control of private dealers, resort was made to cooperative buying.

Coops Stimulate Spirit  
of Self Help in Nation

Diversification appears to be the paramount aim of the present agricultural program. It is not unusual for the average Danish farmer to belong to three and some times even more cooperatives. For instance, after milk has been delivered at the dairy plant in the morning and the fat extracted to make butter, the skimmed milk is returned in the afternoon to be used as pig feed. Therefore, the making of butter and the production of pork seem to go hand in hand.

The first cooperative bacon factory was established in 1887, and though bitterly opposed by private packing houses, was able to stay in operation because the farmers, though not agreed for a certain number of years to have their hogs slaughtered there. The operating capital was obtained by a loan for which the members were held jointly liable. Each farmer is paid for his hogs at slaughter weight and according to the quality of the meat. When these factors are determined, partial payment is made the owner, and the rest is due him at the end of the fiscal year. About one-third of all exported bacon goes to the Danish Bacon Company in London, which acts as a distributor for the bacon factories and thus prevents English jobbers from cornering the bacon market.

The first attempt to market eggs cooperatively was in 1895. Few Danish farmers make poultry raising an exclusive occupation, but practically all have small flocks of chickens. Farmers agree to deliver their eggs to a collecting center where they are assorted, graded, and stamped with the date. Local associations of egg exporters are subject to stricter supervision than any other branch of Danish cooperatives, and fines are placed on members for incorrect marking or delay in delivery. There are about 700 egg centers in the country, and just as in the dairy and bacon cooperatives, necessary capital is provided by a loan for which all members are jointly responsible. The price paid the individual members is slightly below the market price and the surplus is divided at the end of each year. Frequently pig producers are at the same time egg producers, and perhaps sell a few gallons of milk to the creameries, but the financial affairs of the various associations are always kept separate.

The cooperative societies have overcome private competition in their respective fields and now control from 55% to 60% of all Danish agricultural exports. One criticism, however, is that when once the cooperative movement in production has been set in motion, it cannot be stopped from overproduction, and at the present time the English market is in the verge of being glutted. Another

## CAN MEAT

Instead of Selling Surplus  
Meat Put It Away,  
Curtis

Hog killing time means fresh meat time, particularly pork, and if at this season there is a surplus instead of selling it, why not can it in order to have fresh meat at a moment's notice throughout the year?

Lavada Curtis, extension specialist in food preservation, says that the following recipes may be used in canning pork:

**Liver.**—Slice liver 3/4 inch thick, soak 5 minutes in weak vinegar solution. Pack into cans to within 1/2 inch of top, add salt. Preheat in a cooker.

**Spare Ribs.**—Roast ribs just as one would for serving. When nicely browned season to taste with salt and pepper, cut down the inside of each rib and remove rib bone, cut meat into service size pieces, pack in cans or jars and add boiling hot gravy made by adding boiling hot water to the hot pan grease in which the ribs were roasted. Small rib bones may be left in if desired.

**Pork Sausage.**—Shape sausage into small cakes and brown well in oven. Drain off fat and pack in container. Add sufficient water to fat in pan to pour over sausage. Sauge gives the sausage a better flavor after processing.

**Head Cheese.**—Place head in pressure cooker with 2 cups of water. Steam for 40 minutes at 15 pounds pressure. Remove bones and grind meat in food chopper. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Heat to boiling, fill containers and process.

No. 2 cans and pint jars should be processed 85 minutes at 15 pounds pressure. Liver paste should be processed 90 minutes. —fault is that methods of production tend to become inflexible, and it is difficult to change from one form of production to another. For instance, the dairies have concentrated on butter and have not utilized their opportunity for the production of cheese. Likewise, the bacon factories have stressed bacon sides and have paid too little attention to the by-products of the hog.

However, in summing up the benefits of the cooperatives, it is fair to say that they have stimulated in the rural population a spirit of self help, and the agricultural class has forced from the government valuable aids in the form of experimental testing stations, legislation to prevent adulteration and to provide for proper marking of commodities, and expert advice on agricultural problems.

In Denmark there is no agency corresponding to our extension service, and all scientific information is carried from the government experimental stations to the farmer through the medium of the cooperative.

Walk water off a field rather than let it run—when it runs it carries valuable plant food and top soil with it. That's a good rule for soil-conscious farmers.

## IS YOUR LAND PUT AWAY?

Remember — Land Can't  
Take Care of ItselfBy J. B. WILSON,  
Extension Agricultural Engineer

Two many farmers when they have harvested the crop feel that the following recipes may be used in canning pork:

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“I Am Learning About Soil Erosion Control”  
BUTLER COUNTY FARMER SEES  
VALUE OF CONSERVING SOIL

By E. O. CATES

Having been reared a farm boy in the hill section of Butler County I have very naturally been interested in the study and care of land, even from early childhood. At that time we did not know the meaning of the phrase “soil conservation,” but we know that our farm land was washing away and becoming less productive every year. We tried to offset this by applying more and more commercial fertilizer.

An effort was made to check erosion by what we called hillside ditches. Then we tried a very small ridge terrace laid out on the contour or level, as we called it. These feeble efforts to control erosion were always unsuccessful and really did more harm than good.

Then came the broad-base terrace—twenty feet or more in width on which three rows could be planted. This also proved to be impractical, especially on the steeper slopes, and was gradually changed to a ridge type terrace which some think is the best terrace yet constructed for land with a slope of seven percent or more.

With the coming of federal soil conservation assistance and well-trained, practical-minded men, we began to see things in a new light. I had been planning to have a winter leghume on all the land but small grains will help put the field away for winter.

Third, a grain crop is better than dry cover but where weeds, stalks and trash are on the land a good blanket is afforded and this should be protected as cover for the land. Stalks cut to pieces and allowed to lay on the ground during the winter will break the force of

many drops of water and will afford rotted organic matter to turn under in the spring.

Fourth, the bare field with no organic matter or cover for protection is the field which suffers most during the winter. Such fields as these can have something done for them that may be called putting away for winter.

Such fields usually are terraced or at least have terrace lines laid out. Using these terrace lines as guides and by using a middle buster the land can be thrown into high beds. These beds will greatly assist in holding water on the land and thereby reduce erosion from runoff. This, by the way, is the only kind of fall plow that will pay and it should only be used on land that has no ground cover, such as harvested peanut fields.

Put away your land for the winter by seeing that it has all the protection or cover that you can give it and you will have cause to be proud of the small extra effort. Keep your land and it will keep you.

phase of erosion control which calls for more thought than any of the things yet mentioned, namely: Sowing the crop to the soil. Not only according to the type of soil—as important as that is with in itself—but to the topography as well. This calls for long-range planning and is practical only to land owners who live on the farm because tenants usually do not become sufficiently interested in planning to get good results.

When we solve this problem of proper planning, we will have gone a long way on the road to soil conservation and towards a more prosperous farm life. By a well planned use of soil binding crops such as lespedeza, sericea, kudzu and others, not to mention forest care and planting, it is possible to check erosion and at the same time get as much needed hay or grazing crop on land entirely too steep for clean cultivation.

There is still much to be done. The other day I saw a very nice field on the farm of one of our best farmers. The rows had been plowed out into a ditch by the side of a field road. Water had been running out of the ends of the rows for about three years and had gradually washed the soil further and further back from the ends of the rows until there is a strip of 40 feet which is almost completely ruined. A binding crop around the edge of the field would prevent this, as even a natural growth of weeds would check such erosion if the farmer would keep his plow out of a few feet at the edge of the field. A small thing—but a small wash is just the beginning of a large gully.

There is still one other thing I want to mention that has resulted from the efforts of these experiments. The fact that farmers not only in the area but even in the surrounding counties have begun to think.

Of course, all do not agree as to the method of erosion control, but all do agree that if we continue to produce enough to sustain our farms we must have some method of control, and some system which takes into consideration the conditions that actually exist rather than trying to work out a system suited to conditions as we wish they were.

I have been raising a few hogs for market each year to supplement my cash income on the farm. In an effort to reduce the cost of pork production I wanted to find crops which will serve as hog grazing crops during the mid-summer months when peanuts and grain crops are not available.

I tried soybeans with good results but I wanted a better crop. This year I decided to utilize some kudzu which had been planted several years earlier on a badly eroded and gullied area for hog grazing and to compare the grazing qualities with that of soybeans. I placed an equal number of hogs

on each area and observed that they did equally well on each area but that the kudzu area furnished satisfactory grazing for more than twice the time furnished by the soybeans. The soybeans were grown on land classed as good agricultural land and when compared with kudzu grown on very poor land, the comparison is more striking.

From the satisfactory results I obtained from kudzu as a hog grazing plant I am going to plant some additional kudzu on less profitable crop land to be used as a grazing crop as well as a hay crop. This will release land for row crops which have been used for grazing crops. This procedure, I believe, will make my farming operation more profitable and decidedly reduce the erosion on my land.

Electricity may not yet be available on all Alabama farms but progress is being made and the state's farm people are making the “juice” do a lot of chores around the place”, says Russell Browder, assistant extension agricultural engineer.

More efficient use of more of the land now idle in the state will be a means of increasing farm income in Alabama, says Howard Gray, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation.

Farming “up and down” the slope causes damaging water runoff, gully and loss of fertile top soil.

Landerside County is right up near the top in the amount of winter legumes seeded this fall, believe County Agent Barnett. Already, even with dry weather, farmers have seeded 443,000 pounds of legume seed.

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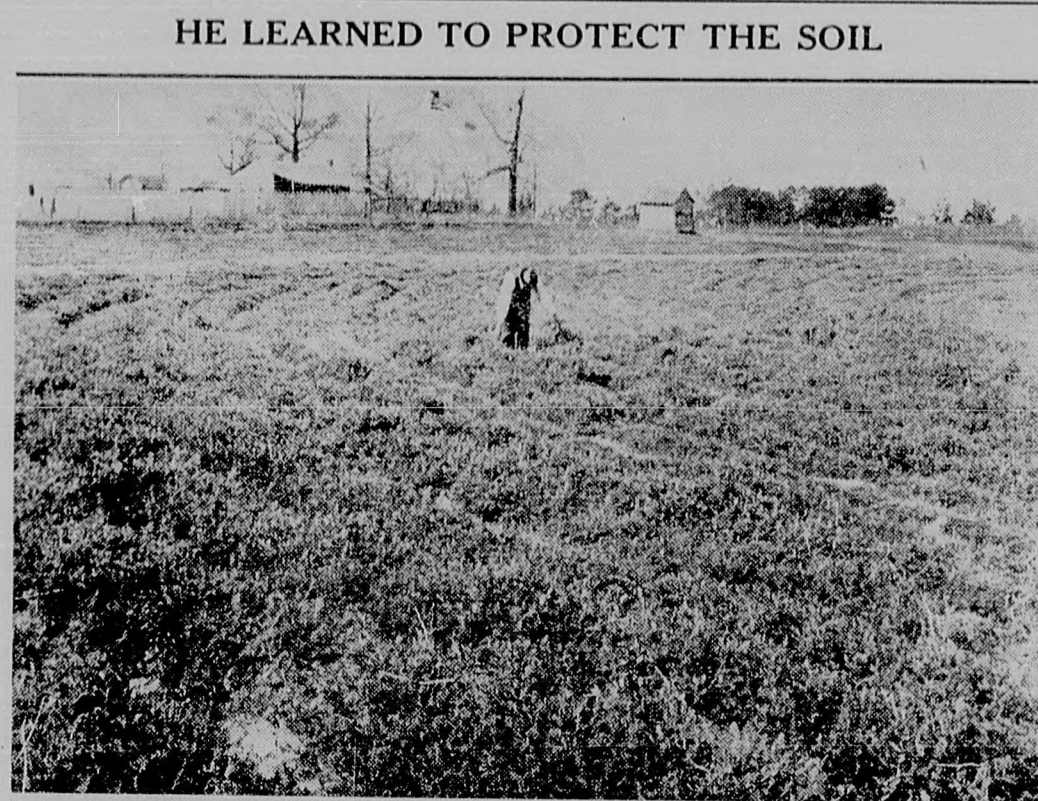
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## TURN ON THE JUICE!

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## Cullman Farmers Balance Income

Test-Demonstration Farmers Point The Way In Soil Building, Erosion Control

By J. C. LOWERY,  
Extension Agronomist

When it comes to balancing farm income, 12 Cullman County farmers are pointing the way to do it, according to reports of C. T. Bailey, County Agent. These 12 farmers were selected in 1938 to conduct test-demonstration farms in soil building, erosion control, and crop planning. A definite plan was worked out for each farm in which it was provided that the maximum use would be made of winter legumes to provide cover on every acre possible for protection against the winter and spring rains.

Perennial hay crops such as les-pedez, kudzu, and improved pastures were indicated in the cropping plan. After the cropping plan is developed each acre is being planted to the crops to which it is best adapted and which will fit best into the needs of the farm and farm family. Since phosphate is recognized to be essential for success of all legumes, the cropping plan also provided that twelve could be kept on each of the farms so that from year to year an analysis of the results could be obtained and the farmer would have a measure of the progress he was making.

In developing the cropping plans on these farms, it was recognized, first, that ample food and feed must be produced for home needs; second, that cotton must remain the principal cash crop; third, that cotton must be supplemented by other systems of income since cotton could not be expected to foot all the bills of the farm. Furthermore it was recognized that higher new yields of all crops must be made to enable the farmers to produce cash crops and at the same time produce a living at home.

For this reason legumes and such were made the basis of the cropping system on all these test demonstration farms. Most of these demonstrations were begun in 1935.

Only good staple varieties such as Stoneville and DPL are grown on these farms. Foundation seed are obtained directly from the breeder. With such good cotton yields as these, demonstrators can still produce their share of cotton and have time and land left for the production of other crops. And this is not all, these farmers keep a record of what they raise at home in the way of food for the family and feed for the livestock both for the operator and the tenant, in case there were tenants. And here is what the value of home living has been to several of these demonstrators: \$864; \$917; \$952; \$1,856.94; \$2,943; \$1,244; \$854; \$909; \$465.

From these figures it is easy to see that these demonstrators by living at home have no chort of empty pantries to haunt their dreams. And when it comes to putting all their eggs in one basket, these farmers just don't

do that kind of business. They don't believe in making King Cotton carry all the load. They grow cotton and balance out their farming system with other things. These farms are being operated almost entirely like a factory. There is something doing on the farm every day in the year. And if you were to visit one of these demonstrators, you would find about the busiest farmer you ever saw. And they must keep busy if they produce a living at home, and sell so many different things. For example, only one demonstrator in the group had less than 6 sources of income in 1937. One had 12 sources of income; 2 had 11 sources; one had 10 sources; 2 had 9 sources; and 3 had 8 sources of income. No six, no putting all the eggs in one basket for these farmers. They know it won't pay. Among the items they sold in addition to cotton were corn, hay, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, strawberries, cantaloupe, cottonseed, cowpeas, crimson clover, vegetables, cattle, dairy products, poultry and eggs, and hogs. Almost all have cooperated with the Agricultural Conservation Program, but payments are not included in these figures.

These demonstrations are being used by the county agent in developing a balanced agricultural program in his county. Many farmers visit these farms during the year to study their methods and their results obtained. But these farmers are not alone in Cullman County in balancing their farm income and building their soil. Many others are following programs similar to these demonstrators.

These 12 farmers have done outstanding jobs in the use of phosphate and legumes to build up their crop yields so that they could produce cotton economically and supplement cotton with another source of income. Several thousand Cullman farmers, as a result of these demonstrations and other demonstrations conducted throughout the county, are planting winter legumes for soil building and erosion control.

### CURB MARKETS

Alabama's curb markets located in key towns over the state, which did business amounting to \$260,036.46 during the first nine months of this year, provide a market for practically every farm and home product, states Miss Helen Johnston, state home demonstration agent.

Guard against lice and mites in poultry. These parasites multiply rapidly in warm weather and once they get a start a poultryman need not be surprised to find his egg production cut in half.

By liming-phosphating old pastures, some farmers get about 40 days of extra grazing a year.

### PROTECT DAIRY HERD IN WINTER SEASON

With the season of cold, north winds, cold rains and sleet around the corner, F. W. Burns, extension livestock specialist, asks the question whether the farmer has tried to estimate what it costs to allow a dairy herd to be exposed to unfavorable conditions through the winter time.

Some rather definite survey figures indicate a reduction in milk flow of cows in fair condition of from 35 to 40 percent may be expected, he says. Many times, this diminished milk production is not regained when good weather returns.

The livestock specialist urges all putting all the eggs in one basket for these farmers. They know it won't pay. Among the items they sold in addition to cotton were corn, hay, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, strawberries, cantaloupe, cottonseed, cowpeas, crimson clover, vegetables, cattle, dairy products, poultry and eggs, and hogs. Almost all have cooperated with the Agricultural Conservation Program, but payments are not included in these figures.

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### Director Davis Advises Farmers—

## VOTE YOUR OWN SENTIMENTS—

By P. O. DAVIS, Director  
Alabama Extension Service

On Saturday, December 10, cotton growers over all the South will vote on whether or not they will have a production control program in 1939, very similar to what they have in 1938. I trust that all who are qualified will vote.

It is neither proper nor legal for me to give instructions as to how to vote but it is entirely proper and in order for me to discuss the facts involved.

As I see it, cotton growers are certain to have a control program in one way or another. If they don't have it by law plus their own choice at the polls, they will have it by the stern law of economics. The main question, therefore, is not control versus no control but grower control versus economic control. And "grower control" includes government assistance.

In other words, growers may vote against legal control, but they can't remove the economic control and factors now governing cotton production, marketing, and consumption.

Without legal production control, each old grower and every other person who wishes to do so may produce all the cotton he can. There will be no legal restriction against his planting as many acres as he wants to plant. He can plant as much as he chooses; and many, of course, will do this.

Knowing this to be true, I hope that every farmer will ask himself, before voting, what he will do with unlimited production of cotton.

What, for example, will be the effects upon the future market? How low will prices actually go? And to whom will he turn for help if prices go very low, as certainly will occur with unrestricted production? The government will offer no loans; and the government will not offer a lot of benefits which will be available under a control program.

In brief, the government will be largely out of the picture in cotton production if more than 1/3 of the growers vote against legal control on December 10. This means that the growers will be in the position of doing the best they can among themselves without government assistance in the form of loans, parity payments, etc.

I realize that under our present control program acreage allotments for many farmers appear very low. I wish it were possible for every farmer to plant as many acres as he wants to plant and produce as much as he can but this can't be done without a lot more grief and economic suffering than will occur under a control program. The real truth is that under no procedure now available will cotton produce enough income to afford a decent standard of living for all who are engaged in growing cotton.

When we face the facts as they really are, we see that the world supply of cotton is now enough to roll the shoulder compactly, sew it in place, and sprinkle the outside of the roast with salt, pepper and flour. Lay the stuffed shoulder, fat side up, on a rack in a roasting pan. Do not add water and do not cover the pan. Use a low oven temperature from start to finish. Cook the meat until it is tender, probably from two to three hours.

The cheaper roasts of beef (or those from the chuck, cross arm, clod, and rump) are best when cooked as pot roasts. Brown the surface of the piece in fat, add about one cup of water, cover, and simmer slowly until the meat is tender. Onions, tomatoes, peppers, sage, celery tops and garlic buttons help to make these roasts more tasty.

Some low-cost beef steaks are cut from the chuck, rump, round, and flank. These steaks are less tender than those from the ribs and loins and should be cooked by browning in a small amount of fat, then cooked slowly in a closely-covered pan with a small amount of liquid. Before cooking, the meat should be pounded to make it more tender. Onions, tomatoes, and other seasonings add flavor.

Good stew meats are beef or veal neck, plate, brisket, flank; lamb breast, shoulder, neck or flank. To make a stew, first brown the meat in fat, add enough water to cover it; add seasonings, cover and simmer the stew from one to one and one-half hours or until it is tender.

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## NOT COLD TURKEY—BUT SOUND BUSINESS

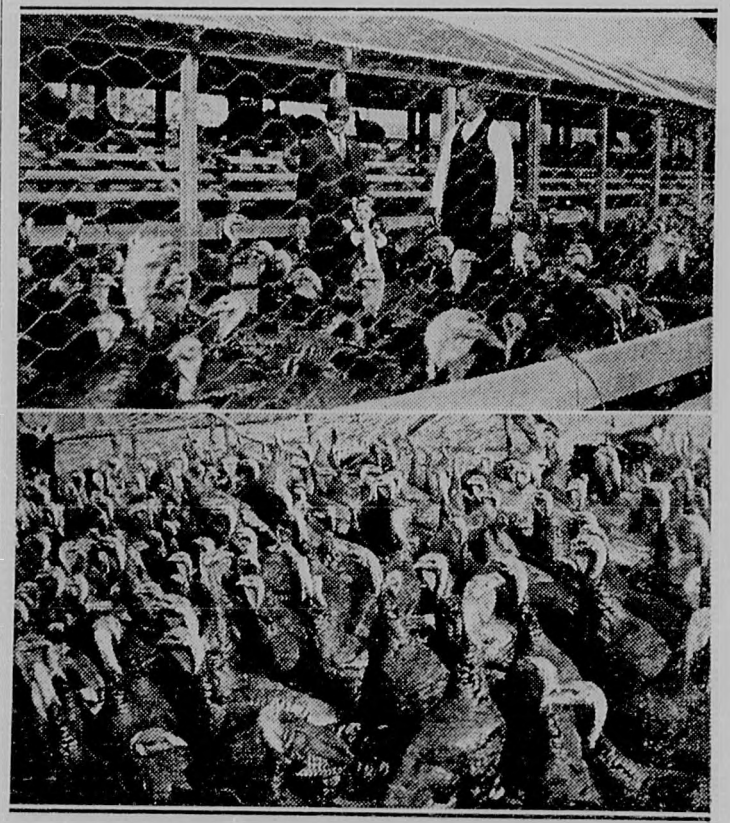
In turkey raising, as in any other business, the man who knows the most about turkeys and applies most intelligently his knowledge is the man who succeeds best. An example of this truism is E. W. Norris of Montgomery County. His victory with turkeys has come as a result of his search for facts and his prompt application of the knowledge he has obtained.

Mr. Norris is one of the largest turkey farmers in the state. He keeps on hand 200 breeders which supply him with an unusually fine crop of turkeys each year. He sold last year over 10,000 pounds.

But this enterprising farmer isn't content to depend solely on income from turkey-raising. In addition, he has 100 head of fine dairy cattle. Added to income from this source is that which comes from chicken-raising. Last year Mr. Norris shipped into several states approximately 2,000 laying hens and 500 breeding hens.

The secret of this Montgomery County farmer's success lies not only in his intelligent handling of the turkeys during growing season. Not by any means. Probably the chief reason Mr. Norris' efforts at making a comfortable living from his enterprise is his marketing system.

His marketing of turkeys is unique. He doesn't sell turkeys (Continued on page 8)



Turkeyman Norris is pictured above surrounded by some of his finest turkeys. The Norris farm is now busily engaged in preparing for the winter market. Most of the turkeys are sold in and around Montgomery—many of them being served by the best hotels and restaurants in the Capital City.

## FEATURES OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

### HERE'S HOW TO STRETCH THE MEAT DOLLAR

BUDGET CAN BE MADE TO BUY FEW MORE STEAKS, ROASTS

Nine hundred and 98 families out of every thousand in Alabama eat meat at least three times every week of the year. Ninety-nine percent of the state's farm families should be producing most or all of the meat eaten.

Double that this is anywhere near reality prompted Mildred Simon, specialist in nutrition and foods of the Alabama Extension Service at Auburn this month to survey the beef, pork, lamb and other meat fields, and to offer to that Alabama family who buys meat tips on economical purchases that will make the meat dollar stretch over a few more steaks or roasts.

What are low-cost cuts and how to "dress" them up to suit the most finicky of meat eaters is an issue which often faces the cook, whether old or new.

If it's roast you want, there are shoulder of lamb or pork, breast of lamb, cured pork shoulder or spare ribs," says Miss Simon. "Make these delicious by boning and stuffing with a bread dressing, seasoned with celery, sage, cranberry, onion or apple."

To stuff a shoulder place the dressing inside the boned shoulder, roll the shoulder compactly, sew it in place, and sprinkle the outside of the roast with salt, pepper and flour. Lay the stuffed shoulder, fat side up, on a rack in a roasting pan. Do not add water and do not cover the pan. Use a low oven temperature from start to finish. Cook the meat until it is tender, probably from two to three hours.

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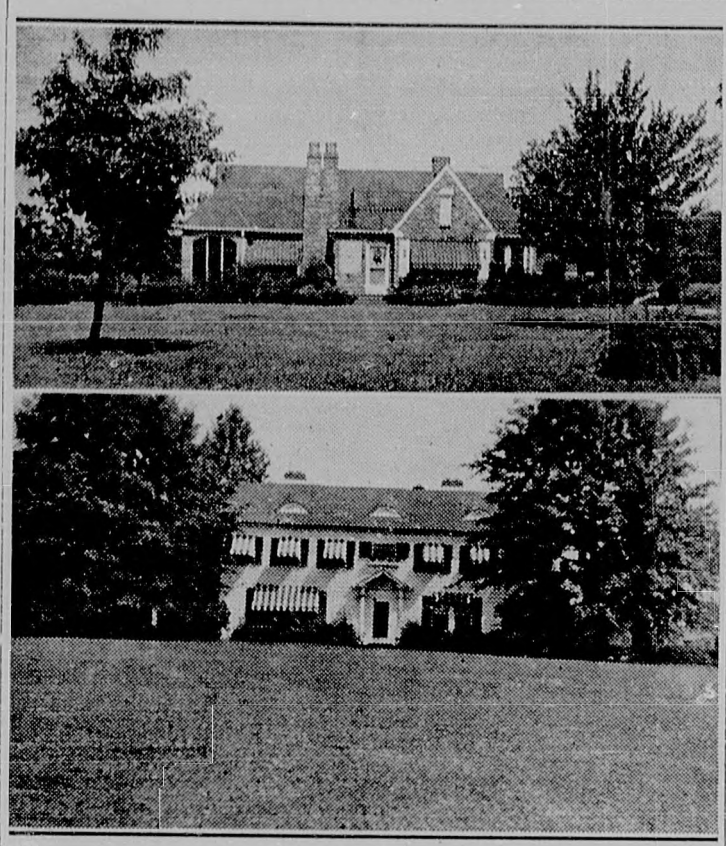
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### PLANT MODEL LAWNS, URGES FISHER



Shown here are two examples of the type of lawns Landscape Specialist Homer S. Fisher likes to imagine the entire State will some day plant. Mr. Fisher advises that preparations for building lawns should be started now in sections which have had recent rains.

### Where Rain Has Fallen

## LAWNS SHOULD BE PLANTED

By HOMER S. FISHER,  
Extension Landscape Gardener

Fall planting of lawns has been delayed due to the unusually dry weather. All other planting work has also been practically impossible. However, preparations should be made for starting the work on lawns in all sections which have had a good rain.

There are a number of advantages in fall planting over spring planting in the development of a lawn. Among these advantages are:

1. Grass planted in the fall tends to develop a better root system than if planted in the spring. It also tends to spread rather than to grow long stems.

2. By planting grass in the fall, competition with annual weeds and grasses is avoided.

Grass planted in the fall is very well established and ready for immediate growth in the spring. This condition makes it possible for the grass to become well established before the hot dry weather comes along.

In the preparation of a lawn there are some fundamental points that must be given careful attention if the results are to be satisfactory. These problems will usually group themselves in the following order: (1) Preparation of soil, (2) selection of grasses, (3) planting, and (4) care and maintenance after planting.

Now is the time to begin to produce home food and feed needs.

### "Like Mother Makes"

## RECIPE FOR MAKING GOOD CHRISTMAS FRUIT CAKES

### PLAIN NUTS

Can Furnish Plenty Of Oil; Use Them In Your Winter Menus

Nuts are a nourishing food, especially rich in oil. They are adaptable to different cooking uses, and will provide many hearty and delicious dishes for winter menus.

A nut loaf makes a good main dish for a winter meal. The most successful loaf mixtures tested at the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics contained chopped nuts, chopped raw vegetables, a cereal, like rice or bread crumbs with a thick sauce to bind the ingredients together. Chopped celery, green pepper, or raw carrots provided the crisp texture so appealing in such a mixture. The method used in making was to mix nuts, vegetables, cereal, or bread crumbs in the thick sauce, mold into a loaf, pack tightly in a well-greased loaf pan lined with paper and bake in a moderate oven for an hour.

Chopped peanuts, carrots, and bread crumbs with tomato sauce make a delicious loaf, as do chopped pecans and rice.

Nuts also make excellent croutettes if the mixture is softer and more moist than that used for a loaf. Mashed potatoes, bean pulp, or cooked cereal may make the base for nut croutettes.

Nuts may be used to give extra nourishment and flavor to almost any recipe for bread or cake. But because nuts in a baked mixture tend to absorb moisture and make the finished product dry, they may be placed in boiling water and drained before being added to the other ingredients.

An unusual use for chopped nuts is in pie crust. Substitute peanut butter for half the fat in the pie crust recipe and mix as for plain pastry. Nut crust is especially good with a cream or custard filling.

Alabama farm women have a variety of nuts which can be used in salads and other foods. Pecans, walnuts, hickory nuts, peanuts are all good and nourishing when served alone or in combination of foods. All of these nuts are delicious when parched a light brown and a little salt and butter added.

part of the State. It does well on moist soils, in shady locations, and it prefers an alkaline condition. St. Augustine grass is a good grass for shady areas in the Southern part of the State. It will grow on various types of soils and is easy to keep out of cultivated areas.

Centipede grass can be grown very well in the southern part of the State. It will stand dry weather.

There are plenty of people who do not have a recipe for a good fruit cake "like Mother used to make", so we're offering one that will pretty nearly produce one of those good old-time cakes. Just count it as an early Christmas gift.

Fruit cake is better if you do not wait until December 20 to 25 to make it. Cakes made early have more time to "season", and their taste is much better than a "new" cake.

Here's the recipe:

1 lb. butter  
1 lb. light brown sugar  
9 eggs  
1 lb. flour  
1/2 tsp. cloves  
1/2 tsp. nutmeg  
1/2 tsp. mace  
2 tsp. cinnamon  
1 tsp. soda  
1/4 c. milk  
1 lb. raisins  
1 lb. seedless raisins  
1 lb. almonds  
1/2 lb. citron  
1/4 lb. candied orange peel  
1 lb. candied cherries  
1 lb. candied pineapple  
1/2 tsp. salt

Wash raisins and currants. Blanch and shred almonds, and brown in moderate oven. Cream butter and sugar, add beaten egg yolks. Beat egg whites stiff, and fold in. Cut fruit in pieces and dredge in half of the flour. Sift together the remainder of flour, soda, spices and salt. Add milk and sifted dry ingredients alternately to cake batter. Add nuts and fruits, and mix thoroughly.

Line pans with waxed paper and fill with fruit cake. Tie three thicknesses of waxed paper in bottom of cooker. Put pans of fruit cake, one above the other, on the rack. Cook 45 minutes at 10 pounds pressure and 30 minutes at 15 pounds pressure. When done, place cakes in slow oven for 12 minutes to dry.

When grass is started by seed the soil should be in a moist and carefully prepared condition. The seed should be evenly distributed over the area, raked in lightly, rolled with a light roller, and carefully watered with a fine spray.

Practically the same attention should be given to preparing the soil for starting grass from sod or cuttings as for planting seed. The cuttings or sod should be placed firmly into the soil, then the area should be rolled and watered thoroughly.

After the lawn is planted in the fall, unless there is an unusually long dry period, very little care will be required. When the grass starts growing in the spring, it should be cut back regularly with the moving blade set comparatively high.



## BANKERS, FARMERS AND AGRICULTURE

Out of the current agricultural situation, which is resulting in the ever increasing curtailment of cotton, is coming closer and more effective cooperation between bankers and farmers. This trend is being brought about, primarily, with a view toward adequate and proper development of a livestock industry to supplement other cash crops, thereby improving, balancing, and increasing the annual income of Alabama farmers.

But not only is the movement designed to boost farm income by developing a livestock industry. Doan, in Conecuh County, O. C. McGehee, leading banker-farmer, is pointing the way toward development of an additional cash crop.

An up-to-date syrup making plant capable of processing 500 gallons of fine syrup in a 12-hour day has recently been set up by Mr. McGehee. The plant, one of the most modern in the South, will show that farmers in the Conecuh section can profitably devote a great deal of land to sugarcane, Mr. McGehee believes. To prove that his idea will work he will buy cane by the ton from a number of small farmers, thereby providing a market for the new crop.

"Good syrup that is packed attractively and sold on a market that has been thoroughly developed is needed in Alabama," states Mr. McGehee. "There is no reason why Alabama farmers cannot supply this and other states' demands for this product."

States M. D. Harman, syrup and syrup crops specialist of the Alabama Extension Service, who designed the plant: "This is one of the best equipped of 11 new syrup processing plants in the State developed by the Extension Service." Harman was assisted in supervising construction and operation of the plant by T. P. Whitten, Conecuh County farm agent.

An outstanding example of the trend toward closer cooperation between bankers and farmers was a recent meeting in York, Sumter County, held to discuss a change in the agriculture of South Sumter County.

Called by Roland Adams, vice-president of the Alabama Bankers Association, the meeting discussed diversifying farming for the sec-

tion by turning to hog raising. Fifty farmers and business men attended the session, along with Extension Service representatives.

The meeting clearly indicated that both farmers and business men of Sumter realize that cotton as a money crop will not produce for them a decent living. As was brought out by Banker Adams and County Agent W. B. Story, hog production is "the thing" for Sumter County. Farmers attending the session agreed that addition of livestock to their farm program holds promise of increased financial income. Several of them reported fine results in experimental hog growing and reports of success realized by 4-H club boys in pig project work in the county were given.

After learning that farmers of the section are interested in attempting to add hogs to their farm operations, Mr. Adams revealed a plan worked out by himself and Mr. Story whereby a Sumter County farmer can obtain credit to buy from three to five sows, fencing and other equipment which he needs for hog-raising. The only requirement, said the banker, is that the farmer must work with the county agent on a plan for the most economical production of hogs, including plenty of home-grown feed, sanitary quarters and good pasture.

Ternaces require considerable care and attention always, but especially during their first year before the loose soil has had time to become thoroughly settled. Neglect this important duty and the future will result in aggravated top soil losses.

For profitable dairying it is necessary to combine good cows, good feeds, and good farm management.

Chicks should be fed a balanced ration; one that contains all of the food nutrients necessary for proper growth and development.

Cardless farming may waste a few years the soil that nature took centuries to build. Pasture crops help hold the soil.

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### NORRIS TURKEY FARM HAS GOOD BUSINESS

(Continued from page 6)  
on the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets, when most others sell, as he does at other seasons. "Markets are glutted during the holiday season", stated Mr. Norris, "so I market my turkeys throughout the fall and winter seasons when competition is not as keen".

Most of his turkeys are sold on the Montgomery market. They go to hotels, restaurants, and individuals. A leading hotel in Montgomery features Norris turkeys. Selling begins in the fall before Thanksgiving but is sharply curtailed during the holiday season. A few are sold between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and again there is a recess for the Christmas trade. After Christmas selling is resumed and continued at a brisk pace until early spring, or to the beginning of the laying season when all birds which are not to be kept for breeding are slaughtered and placed on cold storage to be sold later.

There is always a good demand for Norris turkeys. They are better. The quality is excellent and, therefore, justifies higher prices. Result is that Mr. Norris always has a fine cash crop in his turkeys.

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### DIRECTOR DAVIS SAYS VOTE YOUR SENTIMENTS

(Continued from page 6)  
harvest season to the next. Since we have twice as much as we need, we must be honest with ourselves and conclude that no one should seek unlimited production for himself or for anybody else unless he wants to add further suffering to a distressed situation in cotton.

Without a control program of their own, farmers have no benefits in the way of loans and parity payments and no funds for soil improvement and other good practices. Production control means also that cotton growers will have land for producing their own food and feed crops and for things in addition to cotton and other cash crops.

I am very sure that a rejection of production control by growers would be a disastrous backward step for southern agriculture. But

### Some Suggestions For—

## HOG KILLING TIME IN ALABAMA

### MICE AND MOTH

#### If Teamed, Could Put Us All in The Asylum Or Poor House

Mice and moths, if formed into an organization with a good leader, could either put us all in the asylum or poor house or both.

Mothballs, or better, naphthalene flakes will serve as protection against both these enemies of the pantry, the clothes closet, and the book-shelf.

Mice dislike the odor of naphthalene and flakes of it scattered over and around bags of seed, books, upholstered furniture, mattresses, blankets, and clothing are good protection.

Especially is this true during the winter when mice are worse around the house and are looking for a nesting place.

Flakes should not be used around food since the latter may take on the rather unpleasant naphthalene taste. Powdered sulphur and lime are better repellants near foods. Mice also dislike the odor of kerosene and creosote and these will help to keep the damage to a minimum.

Clothes moths, which often do damage right on during the winter are not cranky about smells but they are killed by fumes of the naphthalene as it evaporates so, to be effective against the moths, naphthalene must be in sufficient quantity and in a tightly sealed container.

### DON'T GO TOGETHER

Unlimited cotton production and good price do not—unfortunately—go together. I. W. Duggan, AAA Southern Region Director, recently reminded an audience. Duggan is a native and former county agent of Georgia.

Crotalaria is proving to be a desirable soil building and erosion control crop on the farm of C. C. Wedgeworth of Hale County, says J. A. Medlock, county agent.

you, my good friends, are urged to vote your own sentiments.

First cold tinges in the crisp air turn all our thoughts to hog-killing time and good bacon, roast, ham and other pork products which will be served up to us.

Dr. R. S. Suggs, extension animal husbandman, comes along with a timely suggestion which will remove much of the hard work from dressing hogs at home and, at the same time, will make it possible to clean the carcasses thoroughly.

The equipment needed is simple and can be made at home. It consists of a metal bottom tank or vat that can be heated by a fire, a timber dressing rail, a table or platform for scraping, and a hoist.

Hogs bleed thoroughly when stuck without being shot or knocked in the head. By using the hoist the hog can be hung up by fastening a rope to the hind leg before sticking. In this position he will bleed out freely. A 12-foot hoist made from two 16-foot poles sunk four feet in the ground will be satisfactory.

The dressing rail should be placed immediately above the scraping platform in order to give only about a four and a half foot lift when the ramrobed hog is raised from the hoist to the rail. A four by eight or a pole eight inches in diameter and long enough to carry the number of hogs to be slaughtered at any one time is satisfactory.

The most valuable part of the equipment is the fire heated scalding vat or tank. By putting the tank or vat up on rocks or brick and building the fire underneath it is possible to keep the temperature of the water at 140 to 145 degrees Fahrenheit by regulating the amount of fire. At this temperature a slow-soaking scald can be used, leaving the hog under the water three to five minutes, thus making scraping easier and making it possible to clean the head, feet, and skin thoroughly so all parts of the carcass can be used for food.

A unit of this type will handle from six to 10 hogs per hour. If used by a community or by several neighbors at the same time, individual farmers can help each other.

Vote on Saturday, Dec. 10!

### RANDOLPH COUNTY WOMEN SHOW INTEREST IN MATTRESS-MAKING CAMPAIGN



Randolph County women and men are taking the mattress making campaign seriously, says Nell Pickens, home management specialist of the Alabama Extension Service, who is directing the mattress construction in the state. Shown above are three operations in the evolution of better sleep on better beds. While the ladies make the mattress Friend Husband is used to beat down the cotton for making tufts.

The mattress drive is gaining momentum throughout the State, and Alabama farm women promise to exceed the goal—10,000 mattresses—set up at start of the campaign. Hundreds of bales of surplus cotton are being used in the State-wide campaign.



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But not only is the movement designed to boost farm income by developing a livestock industry, but also to increase the financial position of the farmer by making him a part of the livestock industry. Down in Conecuh County, O. C. McGehee, leading banker-farmer, is pointing the way toward development of an additional cash crop.

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